



25N6-G

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DIRECT-COUPLED POWER AMPLIFIER

Heater	Coated Unipotential Cathode
Voltage	25 a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.3 amp.
Maximum Overall Length	4-17/32"
Maximum Seated Height	3-31/32"
Maximum Diameter	1-9/16"
Bulb	ST-12
Base	Small Shell Octal 7-Pin
Pin 1 - No Connection	Pin 5 - Input-Triode
Pin 2 - Heater	Grid
Pin 3 - Output-Triode	Pin 7 - Heater
Plate	Pin 8 - Output-Triode
Pin 4 - Input-Triode	Cathode
Plate	



Mounting Position BOTTOM VIEW (G-7W) Any

AMPLIFIER

Output-Triode Plate Voltage	180 max.	volts
Input-Triode Plate Voltage	180 max.	volts
Output-Triode Plate Dissipation	8.5 max.	watts
Input-Triode Plate Dissipation	1.1 max.	watts

Typical Operation and Characteristics - Class A₁ Amplifier:

Output-Triode Plate	110	180	volts
Input-Triode Plate	110	100	volts
Input-Triode Grid*	0	0	volts
Peak A-F Grid Voltage	29.7	29.7	volts
Plate Res.	11500	15000 approx.	ohms
Transcond. #	2200	2300	μmhos
Output-Triode Plate Cur.	45	46	ma.
Input-Triode Plate Cur.	7	5.8	ma.
Load Res.	2000	4000	ohms
Total Harmonic Dist.	9	9	%
Power Output	2.0	3.8	watts

■ In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.

* The input-triode serves as a driver for the output-triode and is directly coupled to it. No external bias supply is required, but the input-triode grid does not draw grid current because a bias voltage is set up automatically in the tube.

Input-triode grid to output-triode plate.

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RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

TENTATIVE DATA